

Cape Fear, North Carolina, to the northern shores of South America.

Atrina serrata Sowerby, 1825, (+ *squamosissima* Phil., 1849; + *seminuda* Reeve, non Lam.; + *muricata* Holmes, non Linné or Reeve; + *seminuda* of American authors, not Lam.).

Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, to Guadeloupe, West Indies.

The type of *serrata* was a very young shell with finely developed sculpture. The true *Pinna muricata* (L.) Reeve, is probably an Oriental species, it is not at present known from America.

ON TWO SO-CALLED "BULIMI" FROM THE NEW HEBRIDES.

BY C. F. ANCEY.

Several years ago, Dr. Wm. D. Hartman described and figured two very interesting land shells from Segon Island, New Hebrides Archipelago, under the names of "*Bulimus*" *ruga* and "*Bulimus*" *Bernieri*. The English diagnoses and illustrations of these appeared in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1890, page 284, plate III, figs. 1 and 2. These shells were until quite recently known to me from the figures and descriptions quoted above, but I succeeded when in Paris in December, 1896, in procuring specimens. My opinion was they were not at all "*Bulimi*" as suggested by Dr. Hartman, but modified forms of the *Diplomorpha* type. I now think there can be but little doubt they belong to the latter genus. The texture of shell, outline and external characters are not dissimilar, and in the best preserved specimens of *Diplomorpha ruga* and *bernieri* both have the throat tinged with blood-red color as in the typical *D. layardi*, although the describer mentioned the fact in one of them only. No epidermis remains on the shells, not very numerous indeed, observed by me, but it may be very deciduous, and its absence gives the shells a rough and uneven appearance. I am indebted to Mr. Ph. Dautzenberg for a nice example of *bernieri*, and the shell is somewhat straw-colored like *ruga*. Of the latter, I procured two specimens, one much larger than the type, the other, on the contrary, considerably smaller. The parietal denticle is wanting in the species under consideration, as well as in *Diplomorpha delatouri*.

Segon Island, the locality where *ruga* and *Bernieri* were found, is, I believe, in the Espiritu Santo group, that is, in the northern

portion of the Archipelago, but is not on the maps accessible to me.

Mr. Crosse, in his recent paper on the New Caledonia land and freshwater shells published in the "Journal de Conchyliologie," said that "*Helix*" *singularis* and its allies, represent in that fauna the New Hebrides *Diplomorpha*, but I fail to detect so great an analogy. It is right to observe, by the by, that *singularis* is really found on Aneitum, one of the New Hebrides; Mr. E. L. Layard sent me two specimens from there, much smaller than any one I ever saw from New Caledonia, but otherwise quite the same. I must add that the true *Pseudopartula* (type *Helix gulericulum* Mousson), has nothing to do with this Melanesian group, and are evidently related to *Amphidromus*. Montrouzier's name *Draparnaudia* should be applied to *singularis* and *sinistrorsa*. The affinities of the genus are difficult to state until the soft parts are examined.

I avail myself of the opportunity of adding three species to the list of New Caledonian species of Mr. Crosse who certainly overlooked them, viz., *Helicina nehoueensis*, *bourailensis* and *saxoniana*, all of Hartman.

A NEW CANCELLARIA FROM THE ALABAMA EOCENE.

BY T. H. ALDRICH.

Cancellaria lanceolata n. sp.

Shell elongated, whorls seven, first three nuclear and smooth, the others cancellated and having three strong revolving lines, the middle one much the larger, the costæ numerous and fine. Whorls are shouldered, suture deeply marked; body whorl with seven or eight revolving raised lines. Aperture oblong, outer lip serrated by the raised lines, nearly smooth within. Columella lip without callus, bearing two or more folds, part of the raised lines passing into the aperture to form them; canal short, oblique, slightly twisted, no umbilicus. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



Locality.—Choctaw Corner, Ala. Woods Bluff horizon.

This little shell has some resemblance to *C. pulcherima* H. C. Lea, but Mr. C. W. Johnson, of the Wagner Free Institute of Science, has compared the two and finds the above distinct. The